

yx!T × ù Ñ >GGR mNG | T  
B / @%o ê [ ymD` n!T ± I !s!

**NATIONAL DRUG POLICY  
OF  
THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA**

QMT 1986  
**Nov. 1993**

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yx!T xùÃ >GGR mNG| T  
B/‰êf ymD`n!T ±!s!

1. m G b! Ã

bxh# wQT x!T xùÃ bx!÷ñ, :DgTÁ b?ZB yn#é dr© b>IM bÈM  
ZQt¾ ÂcW tBIW k, -wq\$T hgéC xNÄ\* ÂTÝ Iz!H h#e- m\r-êW  
MKNÄT IzmÂT bhg¶t\$ \Fñ ynbrW "§qR | R>T s!çN½ ÆI ùT  
>m-T tkStW ynb,,T sW s%>Â ytf\_é xdUãC kFt¾ xStê{â  
xDRgêLÝ b- ÆÂ bmD`n!T zRû y, -†TM xbYT CGéC ynz!H \_MR  
W- @T niB%Q ÂcWÝ

ymD`n!T zRû xdr©j T½ xm%RÂ yxGLGI ÕT | R>T slmrmR `LtW  
y, -†T x- " §Y DKmèC ksõW ?ZB F§-TÂ xQM UR ÄImgÄzBÄ  
ImSk# I!WL y, CIWN WSN ;BT xGÆB ÆIW½ btq§- fÂ W- e-¥  
bçn mNgD xIm- qM ÂcWÝ

bzWD xg²Z zmN ImzRUT ktäkrW y- Æ xGLGI ÕT xµÃ yGI #N zRF  
Äútf ymD`n!T xQRiTÂ xGLGI ÕT tzRGè nbRÝ YHNNM | R>T  
I¥StÄdR xNÄND ?-CÄ dNiC btb-tn mLK w\_têLÝ bzm# Xnz!HN  
?-CÄ dNiC btGÆR k¥êL CGR bt = ¥¶½ mSk# µSmzgfæcW m`LbTÂ  
mÄbR XNÄ!h#M hg¶t\$ múyCW m- n¾ zmÄêhT UR ?-c\$ byglz@V  
Xytššl# ÆImMÈ-cW kwQt\$ h#e- UR b, flgW dr© I!ÈÈÑ  
xLÒI #MÝ

dRG ymNG| T | LÈNN kÄz b"§ "ym\r t - Æ KBµb@ | LT" y!g¶t\$  
y- Æ xGLGI ÕT y, m%bT mm¶Ä çñ XNÄ!\%bT b!drGM bz!H | LT  
kt-qsW ymD`n!T g#ÄYÄ b1977 btndfW y10 >mT PéG%M WS\_  
kt-öÑ n\_iC I§ mD`n!T nK ±!s!½ ?G wYM dNB xLwÈMÝ  
bwQt\$ ytdrg XNQS" s@ b!ñR bmD`n!T zRF yGL ÆI ;BèCN túTæ  
b¥ÄkM ymNG| TN DRš I¥-LbT ytdrgW \_rT nWÝ bl§ bk#L  
kFt¾WN ymNG| T Tk#rT yúbW ÖRnT SInbR I?ZB y, qRbW

mD`n!T b>YnTÂ bm-N Xyqns bmMÈt\$ klđ ðC ytf\_é CGéC UR  
XytÄmr y- @ CG,,N XNÄ!ÆÆS xDR^-LÝ

sõW yx!T×ùÃ ?ZB y, ÆU\_ÑTN y- @ CGéC Imk\$KLM çn I¥kM  
ÆxB<sup>2¾</sup>W y, -qmW bhgrsB mD`n!èC mçn# Xy-wq yhgrsB  
mD`n!èC dHnN-cWÂ fê>n-cW b\_ÂT XytrUg- bSÍ T | % §Y  
y, WLbT mNgD ImfIG ytdrgW \_rT bÈM xnSt¾ nWÝ ynbrWM  
xnSt¾ yMRMR xQM bmD`n!T zRF y, -†TN t=Æ+ CGéC  
bmF-T½ btiYM -Brtsb# bSÍ T y, -qMÆcW yhgrsB mD`n!èC  
dHnNTÂ fê>nT b¥rUg\_ §Y Æt÷r xLnbrMÝ

bxQRiT rgD bhgR WS\_ zmÂêf mD`n!TN y¥MrT xQM XNÄ!-IBT  
ytdrgW \_rT xnSt¾ nWÝ kW+ hgR tgZtW y, m-#TM mD`n!èC  
xg²ZÂ KFFL yt²ÆÂ FT!êhT y`diW bmçn# xB<sup>2¾</sup>W yg- R ?ZB  
bzmÂêf mD`n!T ym- qM :DL x\$gßMÝ kz!HM bt = ¥¶ ymD`n!TN  
xStÄdRÂ q\$\_R | R>T bt-Âkr mLk# tGÆ%êf xImçn# bKMCT  
xÃÃZÂ b| R+T fdT kFt¾ BKnT -YaLÝ ymD`n!T dHnNT½  
fê>nTÂ \_%T I¥rUg\_ ÄI W xStÄd%êÄ tKn!µêf xQM ZQt¾ kmçn#M  
b\$Y bÂR÷tKSÂ búY÷TépK mD`n!èCÂ mRøC y, drgW q\$\_R  
ytÄkm nWÝ

ymD`n!T xgLGI ðT k~Brtsb# h#e-½ | nLiÂêf ZGJTÂ xQM UR  
ytgÂzb mçN slgÆW ymD`n!T xSt²zZ½ mD`n!T I?Ñ¥N y¥dL  
tGÆR½ yFí - mr© xsÆsBÂ xQRiT½ XNÄ!h#M ymD`n!T mr©  
xq%rBÂ y¥StêwQ tGÆR yt²Æ SI çn ?Ñ¥N mD`n!TN X%úcW  
y, Äz#TÂ y, -qÑbT h#e- ygnnbTÂ t- " , WN Ig#ÂT y, ÄUL\_  
Xyçn m\_aLÝ

b- @ xgLGI ðT tì äC WS\_ y, gß#T mœ¶|ÄãC bxND bk#L yxgLGI ðT  
glzÄcWN = RsW yw\$IQ% kMRT gbÃ ytgli#Â I\_gÂM çn I tk\$ CGR  
yf- ,, slçn# bl § bk#L dGä bydr©W µl W ytKn!ð! h#e- yxm%RÂ

y| %o xfÚ[M B" TÂ \_%T ZQt¾nT UR bmÄmR yxÃÃZÂ yx- " qM  
CGR tf\_...LÝ

kz!H h#e-M bmnúT x!T×ùÃ yMTm%bTN y>GGR wQT ÒRtRÂ bz!h#  
ÒRtR m\rT ywÈWN yx!÷ñ, ±!s! tmRk# ywÈW y- @ ±!s! xµL  
yçnÂ ymD`n!TN Lt Lt g{-ãC fR I¥SÃZ y, ÃSCL ymD`n!T  
±!s! ¥WÈT m\r-êÂ QD, Ã y, s-W tGÆR nWÝ

yx!T×ùÃ >GGR mNG| T¿

- 1 - @ I?ZB ytd\$dl ?YwTÂ MR-¥nT m\rT mçn#NÂ½ mD`n!TM  
b- @ xgLGI ÒT WS\_ ÃI W DRš bmgNzB½
- 2 ymD`n!T xgLGI ÒT Iz@C bÑI# FThêf bçn mNgD mÄrS XNÄI bT  
b¥mNÂ½ YHNNM btGÆR ImtR`M ymD`n!T xgLGI ÒT bh# #M  
mLk# ~Brtsb#N y, ÃúTF bnÉ gbÃ x!÷ñ, | R>T \$Y ytm\rTÂ½  
úY¥kL byKLL xStÄdR I!zrU XNd, gÆW b¥mN½
- 3 hg|t\$ µ\$T xnSt¾ xQM ImD`n!T yM-WI W w+ kFt¾ mçn#N  
bmmLkT½
- 4 xB²¾W mD`n!T kW+ hgR SI, mÈ I!ñR y, CIWN xãN-êÂ  
xI#-êf g{- kGMT WS\_ b¥SgÆT b?ZB - @ \$Y g#ÄT XNÄYdRS  
yt- Äkr ymD`n!T xStÄdRÂ q\$\_\_R xSf\$glnT b¥- @½
- 5 ymD`n!T ±!s! ÆImñ,, bmD`n!T ¥MrT½ ¥SmÈT½ ¥kÍ fLÂ x-  
" qM½ | %o zRFÂ XNÄ!h#M bhgrsB mD`n!T x- " qM \$Y ÃúdrWN  
t{:ñ bmgNzB½

yxB²¾WN ~BrtsB \_QM y, - BQ½ %oSN b%oS mRÄT \$Y Ät÷r½ Iz!HM  
tGÆR y, ÄSfLg#TN yXNQS" s@½ ymêQR½ ytúTæÂ yq\$\_\_R | R>T y, -  
qM ymD`n!T ±!s! xW\_aLÝ

bzIH ±I !s! mD`n!T ¥I T½

ysWNÂ yXNsúTN -Ā I m- bQ (I mmRmR½ I ¥kM wYM b>-N I ¥S-ḡS wYM I mk\$skL) y, Āgl GL ¥N¾WM N\_r ngR wYM yN\_r ngéC WHD wYM y?KMÂ mœ¶āCÂ y?KMÂ mgLgĀāC slçN½ mRøCN ÂR÷tKÂ œY÷TéþK ZGJ èCN½ k@, µl ŪCN½ dMÂ ydM tē{āāCN½ ŠKslñCN½ s@%āCN½ = rR xF\$ḡf mD`n!èCN½ mD`n!TnK ÷SätēCNÂ yún!-¶ ZGJ èCN Y= M%LÝ

2. y±I !s!W > §¥

1. yhg¶t¶ ym\r-êf mD`n!T F\$`T ¥à\$T½ | R+ TNÂ x- " qMN | R>T ¥SĀZ½
2. ?Zb# ÆI W xQM mD`n!T I ¥GBT XNĀ!CL h#e-āCN ¥mòcT½
3. ymD`n!TN dHNnT½ fê>nTĀ \_%T ¥rUg\_½
4. bhgR WS\_ ymD`n!T ¥MrTNĀ b£dTM wd W+ gbĀ y¥QrB xQM ¥ĀbR½
5. ymD`n!T ÆI ÑĀāC | L- Ā½ ymD`n!T MRMRĀ SRiT ¥SÍ Í T½
6. yhgrsB mD`n!èC dHNn-cWĀ fê>n-cW XytrUg- kmdb¾ -Ā xgLGlŪT UR t²MdW | % §Y y, WI#bTN mNgD mqyS½

3. x- " §Y ±I !S!

1. yxg¶t¶ y- ¶ CGÉCÂ xQM m\rT b¶DrG I - ¶ xgLGI ÖT y, WI# mD`n!èCN >YnT mwsN½
2. mNG| T µI bT y?ZB - ¶nT ym- bQ `§ðnT xµ\*Ã m\r-êf mD`n!èCN ¶QrB½
3. IhgrsB mD`n!T xSf§g!WN Tk#rT bms- TÂ - " , WN k`©!W b\_ÂTÂ bMRMR bmlYT dr© bdr© kzmÂêf ?KMÂ UR y, `Ä"bTN mNgD ¶mÖcT½
4. kmD`n!T MRT UR q\_t¾ GNB#T Ã§cWN \_Ê : " ãCÂ ¶¹g!ÃãC I ¶MrT Lt Tk#rT I , s- # ymNG| TM çn# IGL x!NÇST¶ãC ¶Tg!Ã mS- T½
5. m\r-êf mD`n!èCN I , ÃmRt¶ XNÄ!h#M yMRT W- ©cWN b}Ns SM gbÃ §Y I , ÄWI# xM%ÓC Lt ¶Tg!Ã mS- T½
6. yGL ¶I hBèC mD`n!T b¶MrT½ b¶SmÈTÂ b¶kÍ fL | % §Y XNÄ!útú h#©-ãCN ¶mÖcT½
7. xSt¶¶" yçn ymD`n!T xStÄdRÂ q\$\_\_R bydr©W mZRUT½ btIYM ymD`n!TN dHNnT½ fê>nTÂ \_\_%T½ I ¶rUg\_ y, ÄSCL xQM mgNÆT½
8. b¶I ÑÄWÂ b~Brtsb# zND xGÆB ÄIW ymD`n!T x- " qM XNÄ!ñR xSf§g!WN \_rT ¶DrG½
9. yhg¶t¶ y- ¶ CGR ImF-T ytIÄy dr© Ä§cWN ymD`n!T ¶I ÑÄãC XNdxSf§g!nt\$ b\_%T I ¶F%T y, ÄSCL PéG%M mZRUTÂ½ b| L- Ä Ägß#TN :WqT btGÆR y, ÄWI#bTNÂ y, ÄÄB,, bTN h#©- ¶mÖcT½

- 10. khg¶|t\$ CGRÂ xQM UR ytgÂzb MRMR bzmÂêÂ bhgrsB  
mD`n!èC \$Y btqÂj mLk# ¥µyD½ W-@tM btGÆR  
XNÄ!tr`M \_rT ¥DrG½
- 11. yhg¶|t\$ ymD`n!T F\$`T I¥à\$T y, rÄ tS¥, tKñIÛ!Â  
zmÂêf :WqT wd hgR WS\_ ¥SgÆTÂ ygb#TNM XNÄ!ÄB,,  
h#e-ãCN ¥mÒcT½
- 12. yÂR÷tKÂ úY÷TépK mD`n!èC ?gw\_ MRT½ | R+TÂ x-  
" qM ImG-T xSf\$g!WN \_rT ¥DrG½
- 13. yhgR WS\_ ymD`n!T MRTN IW+ gbÃ I¥QrB h#e-ãCN  
¥mÒcT½
- 14. ymD`n!t\$ zRF I¥-ÂKRÂ I¥SÍÍ T y, rÇ B/@\_êÂ >IM  
xqí êf GNß#èCN I¥ÄbR \_rT ¥DrG½ bz!H rgD hg¶|t\$  
ygÆÒcWN GÁ-ãC Imf[M tgb!WN Tk#rT mS- T½

4. x- " \$Y | LèC

- 1. ymD`n!T >YnT SlmwsN½
  - 1.1 yxg¶|t\$ y-@Â CGR½ y\I-n ysW `YL½ ygNzB xQMÂ  
m\rt L¥T b¥gÂzB dHNn-cW½ fê>n-cWÂ \_%\_cW  
xSt¥¥" yçnÂ tmÈÈ" êU Ã\$çW mD`n!èC >YnT  
YwsÂLÝ
  - 1.2 bmD`n!TÂ b?KMÂ ÑÃ y\$g XWqT Ã\$çWN æIÑÃãC  
Ãµtt B/@\_êf ymD`n!T x¥µ¶| ÷, t&YÌÌ¥LÝ ÷, tM  
hg¶|a yMT-qMbTN ymD`n!èC >YnT YwsÂL½ ytIÃy  
dr© Ã\$çWN ymD`n!T mzRZéCÂ m{/f-mD`n!èCN  
ÃZU©LÝ kB/@\_êf ymD`n!T mzRZR W+ yçn#Â Itwsn#  
b>-ãC BÒ y, ÄglGI# mD`n!èC xSf\$g! çnW slgß# gMGä  
Wún@mS-TÂ t²¥JnT Ã\$çWN I¶ÛC | %\_ãC ÄKÂWÂLÝ

2. XQRIT

- 2.1 mNG| T XNdh#e-W b%# BÒ wYM kGL ÆI hBèC UR bmçN mD`n!T Í B¶µãCN Āl q¶LŸ yGL ÆI ;BèCM mD`n!T b¶MrT tGÆR XNÄ!útû h#e-ãC YmÒÒI #Ÿ
- 2.2 mNG| T kmD`n!T UR q\_ GNB#T ĀšcWN \_Ê : " ãCĀ ¶¹g!Ā : " ãCN XNÄ!h#M bm\r-êf mD`n!T mzRZR WS\_ yt- " II# mD`n!èC I , ĀmRtĀ MRèÒcWN b}Ns SM gbĀ §Y I , ĀWI# k#ENĀãC xSf§g!WN DUF bmS- T Ābr- -LŸ
- 2.3 ymD`n!T Qm¶ (÷M±WNĀ!NG) bçSpF-I ðC½ bmD`n!T bèCĀ bmD`n!T Qm¶ §B%è¶ãC xSf§g!WN \_%TĀ dr© b- bq h#e- bÍ R¶s!SèC XNÄ!µýD YdrULŸ
- 2.4 kxM%ÓCĀ kxQ%b!ãC t{:ñ né yçn DRJ T mNG| T b¶:kLĀ bKLL xèQé ymD`n!T G™NĀ y¶kÍ fI#N tGÆR XNÄ!kĀwN ĀdRULŸ
- 2.5 yhgR WS\_ ymD`n!T GçĀ ¶kÍ fL tGÆR byKLI ðC b\_ ì Ì Ñ T ymD`n!T ¶kÍ fĀ xW-éC YkĀwĀLŸ
- 2.6 ymNG| T ymD`n!T xQ%b! DRJ T(èC) dHNn-cW½ fê>n-cWĀ \_% -cW xSt¶¶" yçnĀ êUcW k?Zb# ymG²T xQM UR tmÈÈ" yçn# b}Ns SM y\_ - „ m\r-êf mD`n!èCN XNÄ!ĀqRb# h#e-ãC YmÒc§cèLŸ
- 2.7 bmNG| T Yh#N bGL xQ%b!ãC y\_ kĀwN G™ xmc çñ b\_ g" yG™ | LT YµýĀLŸ
- 2.8 m\r-êf yçn#½ b}Ns SM y\_ - „ Ā tmÈÈ" êU ĀšcWN mD`n!èC I , ĀqRb# yGL xSm+ Ā xkÍ Í xC bmNG| T bk#L xSf§g!W ¶TgĀ YsÈcèLŸ

2.9 yW+ G™ yxgR WS\_ MRTN b¥ÃÄKmbT h#e- XNÄ!µyD YdrULŸ  
çñM yxgR WS\_ xM%ÓC äñ±!IN XNÄYf\_„ xSfšg!W \_N" q&  
YwSÄLŸ

2.10 b:RÄ→M çn k- Ā PéG%äC UR btÃÄz h#e- y\_ m- # mD`n!èC  
bxgŸt\$ Fš`T šY ytm\rtĀ bxgŸt\$ ĀIWN ymD`n!èC ?G  
ytktl# XNÄ!çn# YdrULŸ

3. SLKMCT xÃÄZÄ ¥kÍ fL

3.1 ImD`n!T xÃÄZ xmcĭ yçn#Ā IyxµĀb!W yxyR -ĒY y\_ S¥Ń  
mUzñC SI\_ ìĭŃbT h#e- mlk!ĀãC YwÈI#Ÿ mlk!ĀãCN  
y\_ ĀàI# mUzñC bmGb!Ā kšãCĀ b¥kÍ fĀ xW→éC mñ%cW  
YrUgÈLŸ

3.2 mD`n!èCN kwdBĀ k¥kÍ fĀ xW→éC I¥NúT QD\_ Ā YsÈLŸ wd  
t- " \_ W bwQt\$ I¥DrSM yt- Ākr y¥UŸĭ xgLGI ŸT XNÄ!ñR  
ĀdRULŸ

3.3 ymD`n!T BKñTĀ X\_rT XNÄYdRS ImkškL½ ymD`n!T Fš`TN  
ImtNbY XNÄ!ÒL b¥N¾WM xW→R yt- Ākr ymD`n!T KMCT  
qš\_R½ KTTLĀ ymr© LWW\_ YµyĀLŸ

3.4 ymD`n!T KFFI# y\_ kĀwnW y- Ā DRJ èCĀ ymD`n!T CRÒé  
tĭ äC XNdydr©cW XNÄ!Yz#T b\_ fqDšcW ymD`n!T mzRZéC  
m\rT YçĀLŸ

3.5 bmNG| T bk#L y\_ drgW KFFL s!kĀwN QD\_ Ā ImNG| -êĕ - Ā  
DRJ èCĀ bnz!H DRJ èC | R šI# ÍR¥s!ãC YsÈLŸ

4. ymD`n!T xStÄdRĀ qš\_R

4.1 mD`n!èC gbĀ šY kméšcW böT dHNñ→cW½ fê>n→cW½  
\_%→cWĀ êUcW XNÄ!h#M IđŸC xSfšg! mr©ãC bB/‰ēĕ  
ymD`n!T x¥µŸ ÷\_ t&XytgmgŃ XNÄ!mzgb# YdrULŸ

- 4.2 mD`n!èC xSf\$g!WN ml k!Ã xà LtW ktmzgb# b" § ImmZgÆcW  
¥rUgÅ yM| KR wrqT YsÈLŸ bxlGLI ÕT \$Y yèi# mD`n!èCM  
bywQt\$ XytgmgÑ bDU, XNÄ!mzgb# YdrULŸ
- 4.3 ymD`n!èC y\_%T mmz¾ãCÂ dr©ãC YzU©I #Ÿ y\_%T MRm%  
y, ÅµÉÇ ymNG| T \$B%è¶ãC b¥:kLÂ bKLL dr© YÌ Ì ¥I #Ÿ
- 4.4 kmD`n!T ¥MrÒ DRJ èC½ kmD`n!T ¥kÍ fÃ ì-ãCÂ  
kmD`n!T CRÒé DRJ èC ... wzt ÂÑÂ Xytwsd y\_%T q\$ \_R  
YdrULŸ CGR y, -YÆcWM mD`n!èC kgbÃ YwgÄI #Ÿ
- 4.5 y- Æ ÆI ÑÃãCÂ ?Ñ ¥N mD`n!èC SI, Åú†T xÄ!S `©! ÆHRÄTÂ  
- q» ñ mr© y, ÅSt\$LûbT mNgD YqyúLŸ xSf\$g!ãc\$  
mr©ãCM kt- Âq,, Â ktmrm,, b" § W- @t\$ bxgRÂ b>IM xqF  
dr© XNÄ!-wQ YdrULŸ
- 4.6 ±!l!s!WN btGÆR lmtR`M y, w- #TN ?`CÂ dNiC I¥SfiM  
y, CI# B" T Å\$çW x!NSpKt éC YmdÆI #Ÿ
- 4.7 bmD`n!èC \$Y KI !n!µèÉ Ñ k% I ¥µýD y, ÅSCI# ?`CÂ dNiC  
YwÈI #½
- 4.8 yÂR÷tKÂ úY÷TépK mD`n!èC xQRi TN½ xÃÃZN½ | R+ TN½ x-  
" qMNÂ xwUgDN b, mlkT ?`CÂ dNiC w\_tW b| % \$Y  
YW\$I #Ÿ
- 4.9 bÂR÷tKÂ búY÷TépK >IM xqÍ èÉ SMMnèC m\rT yq\$ \_\_, N  
tGÆR btqÂj mLK I ¥µýD ytIÃ† m| ¶Ã bèC bxÆLnT  
y, gß#bT B/ @èè ÷, t& YÌ Ì ¥LŸ
- 4.10 y= rR xF\$çf mD`n!èC½ ymRøCÂ k@, µl ÕC ZRZR YwÈI #Ÿ  
SI xÃÃ²cW½ SI SR+ ñcW½ SI x- " q¥cW½ SI xwUgÄcWÂ  
SI g#AT µæ mm¶¶ w\_è b| % \$Y YW\$LŸ

4.11 ymD`n!T ÆI ÑÃãCN ymmZgB½ ymsyMÂ yÑÃ f" D ymS- t\$ tGÆR b, mI ktW xµL XNÄ!kÂwN YdrULÝ

4.12 ¥N¾WM ymD`n!T xM%0C½ xSm+½ JM§ xkÍ ÍYÂ yCRÒé DRJ T XNÄ!h#M mD`n!TnK ÷SätK x!NÇST¶|Â ymD`n!T \_%T mmRm¶|Â §B%è¶ I!ÌÌM y, CIW k±I!s!W xSfÉ, W xµL f" D s!Ãg" BÒ YÇÂLÝ | %WM y, µydW yÑÃ f" D b, s- W ymD`n!T ÆI ÑÃ ytKn!K `ŞõnT BÒ YÇÂLÝ

5. ysW`YL | L- ÂÂ x- " qM

5.1 bmD`n!T ÑÃ y, s- W mdb¾ | L- Â khg¶|t\$ y- Ç CGéC UR ytgÂzbÂ bkFt¾Â bmlSt¾ dr© YÇÂLÝ bmlSt¾ dr© y\I- n# ÆI ÑÃãC ykFt¾ dr© | L- Â y, Ägß#bT mNgD YqyúLÝ

5.2 yÆx» Ä!µL tKn!Û! TMHRTÂ | L- Â bhgR WS\_ y, s\_bT h#e- YmÒÒLÝ

5.3 ImD`n!T ÆI ÑÃãC kmdb¾ | L- Â bt= ¥¶ yt- Âkr ytGÆR | L- ÂÂ tk- -Y TMHRT YsÈLÝ

5.4 ymD`n!T ÆI ÑÃãC tf§g!WN | L- Â µ- Âqq\$ b" § I- Brtsb# bÑÃcW kFt¾ xgLGÌÛT I!s- # b, CI#bT mNgD XNÄ!s¥,, h#e-ãC YmÒÒI #Ý

5.5 x\LÈ"Â t- " , KFIÛC | L- ÂWNÂ x- " qÑN btqÂj h#e- XNÄ!ÃµÿÇ YdrULÝ

5.6 ÆI ÑÃãCN I | % y, ÄtU XNdy, \,,bT y| % ÆH¶Y ytIÄy ¥br-Ò XNÄ!Ãß# YdrULÝ

6. SlmD`n!T mr©ãCÂ ¥StêwQ

6.1 IÆI ÑÃãCÂ It- " , W ~BrtsB b, t\$!û ymD`n!T mr©ãC YzTÂ SR+ T §Y KTTLÂ q\$\_\_R YdrULÝ

6.2 mD`n!èCN b, mlkT Lt Lt wQ-êÃ TKKI¾ mr©ãCNÂ ymr© MN+ {/æC XytzU° IÆIÑÃãC Ys%ÅI#Ý

6.3 mD`n!èCN y¥StêwQ | %o bmd`n!T ÑÃ b\I-n#Ã btmzgb# ÆIÑÃãC XNÄ!µyD YdrULÝ bmgÂ¾ Bz#N y, µydW y¥StêwQ tGÆRM q\$RÂ KTTL YdrGb→LÝ

6.4 nÉ ymD`n!T ÂÑÃãC I>Ã+ XNÄYWI# q\$R XytdrgÆcW I, mlk→cW y-Æ ÆIÑÃãC BÒ XNÄ!kÍ fI# YdrULÝ

7. SLNGD wk! ÒCÂ æYNúêf b!éãC

7.1 yæYNúêf mr©ãCN SR+ T I¥SÍ Í T YrÄ zND xM%oC Í B¶µãC æYNúêf b!éãCN XNÄ!ÃÌ Ñ YfqÄLÝ çñM tGÆ%oCW tf\$g!WN fR XNÄ!YZ I¥DrG y¥Ì Ì, ÃÃ ymöÈ- ¶Ã dNB YzU©LÝ | %oWM B" T Æ\$CW yzRû ÆIÑÃãC XNÄ!m%o YdrULÝ

7.2 ymD`n!T Í B¶µãCNÂ xQ%ob!ãCN wKI Ò Im| %oT YfqÄLÝ | %oWM y±I!s! xSfÉ, W xµL f" D b, sÈcW yzRû ÆIÑÃãC XNÄ!m%o YdrULÝ y÷, >N x¶ Ns!M | %o bz!H m\rT Yfi¥LÝ

8. ymD`n!T x- " qM

8.1 b/k!M T:²ZÃ ÃI/k!M T:²Z Ib>t©C y, -dl# mD`n!èC ZRZR YwÈLÝ

8.2 xND w\_ ymD`n!T ¥zÍ Q{ bxgR xqF dr© tzUJ è | %o \$Y YW\$LÝ bx- " qÑM \$Y q\$R YµyÄLÝ

8.3 y-Æ ÆIÑÃãC mD`n!èCN Ib>t©C b, Ãz#T wQT b}NS SM ¥zÍ XNÄ!{û xSf\$g!W QSquÃ TMHRT YsÈLÝ

8.4 ymD`n!T Xd\$ (Ä!SpNs!NG) f" D Æ\$CW ÆIÑÃãC `šönTÂ yQRB KTTL XNÄ!m%o YdrULÝ ÆIÑÃãCÂ DRJ èC ymD`n!T Xd\$ mm¶Ñ XNÄ!ÃkB,, KTTLÂ q\$R YdrULÝ

8.5 Í R¥s!St\$ bNGD SM y-zzWN mD`n!T b}NS SM b, -%W tKè  
¥dL YCŞLÝ

8.6 ~Brtsb# SI mD`n!èC x- " qM TKKI ¾ GN²b@ XNÄ!Ãg" TMHRT½  
QSquí½ MKR ... wzt btgßW mNgD h# # YsÈLÝ

9. yhgrsB mD`n!èC

9.1 zRÛN bMRMRÂ SRiT I¥- ÂkR Tk#rT YsÈLÝ bzRÛ y, drgW  
MRMR bQD, Ã ~Brtsb# bsöW \_QM \$Y Æê\$çW yhgrsB  
mD`n!èC \$Y YçÂLÝ

9.2 y~Brtsb#N -@ I m- bQ y, Ägl GI #Â dHNn-cWÂ fê>n-cW  
y-mnÆçW yhgrsB mD`n!èC \_QM \$Y y, WI#bT h#e-  
YmÒÒLÝ yGL túTæM Ybr-ç-LÝ

10. MRMRÂ | RiT

10.1 ymD`n!T s@tRN I¥-LbT y, rÄ tS¥, tKñI ð!Â XWqT wd  
hgR WS\_ XNÄ!gÆ h#e-ãC YmÒÒI #Ý I, ÄSgb#M bmNG| T bk#L  
xSf\$g!W ¥br-òÂ Xg² YdrULÝ

10.2 bmD`n!T s@t,, yMRMRÂ | RiT tGÆR y, ÄBRbT h#e-  
YmÒÒLÝ KNWn#M bmD`n!T ¥Mrò Í B¶µãC½ bmD`n!T Qm¥  
\$B%è¶ãC½ b¥\L-¾Â bMRMR tì äC ... wzt YçÂLÝ

10.3 ymD`n!T MRMRÂ | RiTN I¥µyD y, ÄSCL %s#N yòI xND  
yMRMR ¥:kL XNÄ!ì Ì M YdrULÝ

10.4 ymD`n!T xgLGI ðt\$ ¥ITM yG™ | LT½ yKMCT xÄÄZ½ | R+ T½  
x- " qM ... wzt bB" TÂ b\_%T bydr©W I¥-LbT y, rÇ y\_ÂTÂ  
MRMR | %ãC XNÄ!µyÇ YdrULÝ

10.5 MRMRÂ | RiT yÑÃ | nMGÆR - Bö XNÄ!µyD YdrULÝ

10.6 ImD`n!T tm%¥¶ãC bMRM%cW W-@T \$Y ytm\rtr ¥br-Ò  
y, s\_bTÂ yMRMR W-@C ÆIb@TnT (±tNT) y, rUg\_bT zÁ  
YqyúLÝ

11. ymD`n!T êU

?Zb# ÆI W xQM mD`n!T I¥GBT XNÄ!CL h#e-ãCN I¥mÒcT  
mNG| T \_rT ÆDRULÝ

12. B/@%ê½ xHg#%êÄ >IM xqÍ êf.GNB#hèC

12.1 ±I!s!W y, ÄQÍ cWN zRæC I¥-ÄkRÄ I¥SÍ ÍT y, rÇ B/@%ê½  
xHg#%êÄ >IM xqÍ êf.GNB#hèC Yf-%oI #Ý

12.2 ÂR÷tKÂ úY÷TépK½ = rR xF\$qi mD`n!èCNÂ mRøCN btmlkt  
xg¶t\$ ygÆÒcWNÂ yMTgÆcWN >IM xqÍ êf.GÄ-ãC ImfiM  
tgb!W Tk#rT YsÈLÝ

13. y±I!s!W xfÉiM

±I!s!WN tGÆ%êf I¥DrG ?`C½ dNiCÂ mm¶¶ÄãC YwÈI #Ý

## NATIONAL DRUG POLICY OF THE TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

### 5. Introduction

Based on economic development and the living standard of its people Ethiopia is considered to be one of the least developed countries. Although the fundamental cause for this is the backward socio-economic system which prevailed for centuries, recent man-made and natural calamities have played a significant role in aggravating the situation. Thus, the major problems which are apparent in the health and pharmaceutical sectors are reflections of the cumulative effects of these state of affairs.

The most prominent and general weaknesses in the sector are that the services do not match to the needs and capabilities of the broad masses and that the limited resources allocated to the sector were not used in an appropriate, efficient and effective manner.

During the Imperial rule, attempts were made to create a health care system that involved the participation of the private sector in the supply and services of drugs. To administer this system some isolated laws and regulations were issued. In addition to the problem encountered in implementing them, the laws and regulations, were not periodically revised or adjusted to the progress made within the sector and the relative modernization which was under way in the country.

Although “A Primary Health Care Strategy” was adopted by the Dergue regime as the country’s health service guide, there was no new drug related policy, law or regulation enacted except the points raised in the strategy and indicated in the Ten Year Perspective Plan drafted in 1985. If at all there was any activity in the Pharmaceutical sector during this era, it took the form of over emphasizing the role of the public at the expense of the private sector. Conversely, the major attention of the regime was directed to the pursuit of war which caused reduction in the availability of drugs, both in variety and quantity, which in conjunction with natural calamities aggravated the health problems.

The masses of the Ethiopian people still rely mainly on traditional drugs to prevent or cure diseases. Yet, there was little effort made to investigate their safety and efficacy so as to encourage their wider application, Even the limited research capacity that existed did not focus on resolving concrete problems in the pharmaceutical sector, particularly on assessing the safety and efficacy of traditional drugs widely used by the community.

Regarding the supply of drugs, the endeavor towards strengthening local production capacity was minimal and Drug importation from abroad and it’s distribution within was haphazard and unjust that the majority of the rural community hardly had access to modern drugs. Furthermore, the failure to have a

strong system of drugs administration and control has resulted in massive wastage during storage and distribution. Apart from the low administrative and technical capacities to ensure the safety, efficacy and quality of all drugs, the control on narcotics, psychotropic drugs and poisons was particularly weak.

Though it is incumbent that drug services should take into account the, social conditions, psychological make up and financial capacity of the society, the indiscriminate practice that prevailed in drug prescription, dispensing, data collection, dissemination of information and promotion, gave way to the rampant existence of a situation in which patients prescribed and self administered thereby jeopardizing their safety.

Since medical equipments in health institutions are mostly old and obsolete problems of maintenance, handling and use exist aggravated by a low standard of technical, managerial and operational capacity.

Accordingly, the issuance of a drug policy, which is part and parcel of the health policy and in line with the transition period charter and the economic policy of Ethiopia, should be given high priority in order to direct the various features of the sector.

### **The Transitional Government of Ethiopia:**

1. Aware of the importance of health for public welfare and productivity and the role of drugs in health care;
2. Convinced of the need for a just and equitable distribution of pharmaceutical services to all citizens and aware of the fact that to implement this goals pharmaceutical services should ensure the participation of the community based on the principles of a free market economy and in a decentralized manner throughout the regions;
3. Cognizant of the need for a strong drugs administration and regulation to maintain public health and safety, in a situation where most of the drugs are imported with possibilities of both desirable and undesirable effects;
4. Conscious of the need for a strong drugs administration and regulation to maintain public health and safety, in a situation where most of the drugs are imported with possibilities of both desirable and undesirable effects;
5. Aware of the impact of the lack of a drug policy on manufacturing, import, distribution utilization and also in the use of traditional drugs.

Hereby issues the following policy which safeguards the interest of the majority of the people based on the principle of self-reliance. The activities, structures, participation and control system involved in implementing the policy are also indicated.

In this policy, DRUG means any substance or mixture of substances or medical equipments or supplies, used for human and animal health care (i.e. diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of diseases or symptoms) including poisons, narcotics and psychotropic substances chemicals, blood and blood products, vaccines, sera, radio-active pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical cosmetics and sanitary products.

## **6. OBJECTIVES OF THE POLICY**

1. To meet the country's demand for essential drugs and to systematize its supply, its supply, distribution and use.
2. To create conducive situations to make the prices of drugs compatible with the people's purchasing power.
3. To ensure the safety, efficacy and quality of drugs.
4. To develop a domestic drug manufacturing capacity and gradual supply to the export market.
5. To expand the training of manpower and drugs research and development.
6. To devise ways and means for the utilization of traditional drugs in the regular health services after ensuring their safety and efficacy.

## **7. GENERAL POLICY**

1. Determine the types of drugs to be used in the health services on the basis of the country's health problems and capability.
2. Provide essential drugs in line with the responsibilities of the government for public health care.
3. Facilitate the gradual integration of traditional drugs with modern medicine by giving due attention to traditional practices and identifying the beneficial and harmful aspects through investigation and research.
4. Offer incentives to public and private industries involved in the production of raw and packing materials directly related to the manufacture of drugs.
5. Give special incentives to manufacturers who manufacture essential drugs and market them in their generic names.
6. Create favourable conditions to encourage private investors to participate in the manufacture, import and distribution of drugs.

7. Establish an effective system of drug administration and control at all levels, especially by developing the capacity to ensure drug safety, efficacy and quality.
8. Make the necessary efforts to establish rational use of drugs among the health professionals and the public at large.
9. Devise a programme for the training of professionals able to contribute to solving the health problems of the country as required and create conditions for the application and development of their skills.
10. Conduct a coordinated research on modern and traditional drugs attuned to the country's problems and capacity and strive for the application of their results.
11. Create favorable conditions for the transfer and further development of appropriate technology and modern know-how that could assist in meeting the drug needs of the country.
12. Create favorable conditions for the export of local products.
13. Make the necessary efforts to deter the illegal manufacturing, distribution and consumption of narcotics and psychotropic drugs.
14. Strengthen National and International relations to help develop and expand the pharmaceutical sector and give due attention to the implementation of international obligations.

## **8. GENERAL STRATEGIES**

### **1. Selection of Drugs**

- 1.1 Based on the country's health problems, trained man-power, financial resources and infrastructure, a National Drug List will be formulated with full consideration of safety, efficacy, quality and cost.
- 1.2 A National Drugs Advisory Committee composed of highly skilled professionals in medicine and pharmacy shall be established. The Committee shall select the drugs to be used in the country; prepare lists of drugs of different categories, formularies and pharmacopoeia; evaluate and decide upon drugs useful for specific diseases which are not included in the National Drug List and perform activities in related fields.

## 2. Drug Supply

- 2.1 The government shall establish drug manufacturing plants either on its own or in joint venture with private investors. Favourable conditions shall also be created for private investors to participate in the manufacture of drugs on their own,
- 2.2 The government shall provide the necessary support and encouragement to manufacturers directly involved in the production of raw and packing materials for drugs, as well as for those who produce essential drugs and market them in their generic names.
- 2.3 Compounding of drugs in hospitals, pharmacies and drug formulation laboratories shall be carried out by pharmacists and by adhering to the required quality and standards.
- 2.4 The government shall establish an enterprise, which shall be independent of producers and suppliers, to procure and distribute drugs at national and regional levels.
- 2.5 Domestic procurement and distribution of drugs shall be effected through drug distribution networks to be established at regional levels.
- 2.6 Favourable conditions shall be created for government drug procurement enterprise/s so that the public is served with essential and generic drugs which are reliable in terms of their safety, efficacy, quality and are affordable in price.
- 2.7 Both the public and private sectors shall procure drugs through suitable methods of procurement.
- 2.8 The government shall give incentives to private importers and distributors who are engaged in the import and distribution of essential drugs with generic names and at reasonable prices.
- 2.9 Foreign procurement shall be carried out in such a way that it does not weaken local drug manufacturing. On the other hand the necessary precaution will be taken to avoid monopolistic tendencies by local manufacturers.
- 2.10 Imported drugs, secured either in the form of international aid or as part of health related programmes, shall be on the basis of the national need and shall be abided by the pharmaceutical laws of the country.

### **3. Stock Management and Distribution**

- 3.1 Specification for the establishment of storage facilities which are suitable for proper stock management and pertinent to the climatic conditions of the locality shall be issued. The availability of storage facilities which meet the required standards at points of entry and distribution shall be ensured.
- 3.2 The movement of drugs from ports and distribution points shall be given priority and an efficient transport services shall be provided for timely delivery to consumers.
- 3.3 Every distribution network shall be subject to strict drug inventory control, supervision and data exchange in order to forecast drug demands, to prevent wastage and avoid shortage of drugs.
- 3.4 Distribution of drugs shall be carried out in accordance to a standard list of drugs appropriate for the level of the health institution and retail enterprise.
- 3.5 Public health institutions and pharmacies within them shall be given priority by the government owned drug distribution system.

### **4. Drug Administration and Control**

- 4.1 The National Drugs Advisory Committee shall evaluate the safety, efficacy, quality, price and other vital information about drugs and register them before they are marketed.
- 4.2 Registration certificates shall be issued for drugs that meet the required standards. Drugs already on the market shall also be subject to periodic evaluation and registration.
- 4.3 Drug quality standards shall be set. Government operated quality control laboratories will be established both centrally and regionally.
- 4.4 Drug samples for quality control shall be collected from manufacturing plants, distribution outlets, retailers, etc. and substandard products shall be withdrawn from the market.
- 4.5 An appropriate system shall be devised for the collection of new information about the harmful and beneficial effects of drugs from health professionals compiled and analyzed, the findings shall be publicized at national and international level.
- 4.6 Qualified inspectors shall be assigned to enforce laws and regulations issued to implement the policy.
- 4.7 Rules and regulations governing the clinical trial of drugs shall be issued.
- 4.8 Laws and regulations shall be instituted and enforced governing the supply, stock management, distribution, use and disposal of narcotic and psychotropic drugs.

- 4.9 A national committee consisting of different organizations shall be set up to carry out a coordinated control on narcotics and psychotropic drugs on the basis of international conventions.
- 4.10 Lists of radio-active pharmaceuticals, poisons and chemicals shall be issued along with guidelines about their handling, distribution, use, disposal and compensation for damage.
- 4.11 Registration, classification and licensing of professionals in the sector shall be carried out by the appropriate body.
- 4.12 Any drug manufacturing, import, wholesale and retail enterprise, as well as manufacturers of drug related cosmetics and drug quality control laboratories, can only be established under license from the policy enforcing body. The undertaking shall also be operated under the technical responsibility of a licensed professional only.

## **5. Manpower Training and Utilization**

- 5.1 Formal pharmaceutical trainings shall be based on the requirements and health needs of the country. Strategies shall be devised to upgrade professionals who are in service.
- 5.2 Appropriate strategies shall be designed for the local training of biomedical technologists.
- 5.3 Professionals in the sector shall receive on the job training and continuing education.
- 5.4 Conducive situations shall be created so as to engage trained manpower in the best possible service of the public.
- 5.5 Trainers and beneficiary groups shall collaborate and coordinate in the training and utilization of man power.
- 5.5 Various incentives and conducive career structures for professionals shall be instituted in accordance with the characteristics of the job and post.

## **6. Drug Information and Promotion**

- 6.1 The content and distribution of drug information to health professionals and the public shall be subject to monitoring and control.
- 6.2 Current and accurate information and reference materials on drugs shall be produced and distributed to practitioners in the field.
- 6.3 Drug promotion shall be carried out by trained professionals who have appropriate registration. Mass media promotion shall also be monitored and controlled.

6.4 Control shall be exercised to ensure that free medical samples are not offered for sale, but distributed to appropriate health professionals.

## **7. Trading Agencies and Scientific Bureaus**

7.1 Manufacturers shall be allowed to set up scientific bureaus for the purpose of promoting and the dissemination of scientific information about drugs. However, regulations for their establishment and control, shall be instituted to regularize their functions. These functions shall be managed by competent professionals in the field.

7.2 It will be permissible to operate as representative agent of drugs manufacturers and suppliers, however such undertakings must be run by licensed professionals. The same shall apply for commission agencies.

## **8. Drug Use**

8.1 A list shall be prepared to show prescription and non-prescription drugs.

8.2 A standard prescription form to be used all over the country shall be instituted and its usage shall be controlled.

8.3 Health practitioners shall be advised and encouraged to prescribe drugs in their generic names.

8.4 Drug dispensing shall be undertaken and closely monitored by licensed professionals. Licensed professionals and enterprises shall be monitored and controlled to ensure that they comply with the rules of drug dispensing.

8.5 A pharmacist shall have the right to dispense generic drugs as substitutes for prescribed brand names.

8.6 Appropriate education, promotion, counseling, etc. shall be offered in every possible way to raise public awareness about drug use.

## **9. Traditional Drugs**

9.1 Attention shall be given to strengthening the sector through research and development. Research priorities shall be given to those traditional drugs which are in wide use.

- 9.2 Favourable conditions shall be created for the application of traditional drugs ascertained to be safe and effective for treatment. Private participation in the field shall be encouraged.

## **10. Research and Development**

- 10.1 Favourable conditions shall be created for the introduction of appropriate technology and know-how to vitalized the drug sector. The government shall provide appropriate incentives and support to those engaged in such activities.
- 10.2 Appropriate means shall be instituted to strengthen the drug sector through research and development. Research and development activities shall be conducted at drug manufacturing plants, compounding laboratories, training and research institutions, etc.
- 10.3 An independent research center shall be established to carry out drug research and development.
- 10.4 Research and studies shall be undertaken on procurement methods, stock management, distribution, use of drugs, etc. in order to strengthen the pharmaceutical service's quality and competence at all levels.

## **11. Drug Pricing**

The government shall make all efforts to make sure that the public gets drugs which are within its means.

## **12. National, Regional and International Relations**

- 12.1 National, regional and international relations shall be established with the aim of strengthening and expanding the sector.
- 12.2 Due attention shall be given to the implementation of conventions on narcotics, psychotropic drugs, radioactive pharmaceutical and poisons, which the country is signatory to.

## **13. Policy Enforcement**

Relevant laws, regulations and rules shall be instituted to enforce the policy.